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International Court of Justice

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Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4.April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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Documentation for WALTER FUNK

Index

No. 1. Affidavit by

ALBERT OESER, editor of the "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG"
(Schramberg) on 23 October 1945 with addenda of
28 December 1945 and 21 February 1946.
(As proof that FUNK, even at the risk of endangering his
own position, tried to protect Jewish editors etc, from
the consequences of the anti-Jewish legislation
in the press.)

No. 2. Affidavit by

Dr. KARL ROTSEN (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) of 4 February 1946
(As proof that FUNK, as much as he could, tried to
help the artists in the constrained- imposed on their
artistic activities, and that he granted his help to
artists against the effects of the anti-Jewish legisla-
tion.)

Doc. No. 3. Exh. #4 Affidavit by

LUISE FUNK (wife of the defendant WALTER FUNK)
(Hechenberg, Post Bad Toelz) of 5 November 1945
(As proof that defendant FUNK in November 1938, designa-
ted, to Dr. GOEBBELS the anti-Jewish measures as un-
bearable and threatened to resign his position; moreover,
that defendant FUNK, repeatedly received letters of
thanks from Jews abroad - whom he had generously helped
to export currency - and finally that repeated attempts
by FUNK to contact HITLER failed because of BORMANN's
objections.)

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No. 4 Extracts from Dr. Paul OESTREICH book:

"Walter FUNK - a life for Economics."

namely:

a) .page 78: Concerning FUNK's entry in the party,

b) page 81: FUNK's formulation of the "economic development program of the NSDAP".

c) page 87: "Against the muzzling and uniformity of the press".

No. 5 From the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" of 14 October 1938

"Reich Minister for Economics Dr. FUNK with the Bulgarian Premier"

(As proof that allegation contained in document 1301 PS, that FUNK attended the GOERING session on 14 October 1938 is incorrect)

No. 6

No. 6 From the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" of 15 October 1938

"Bulgarian-German economic conversations"

No. 7 From the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" of 16 October 1938

"German economic relations with the South-East"

No. 8 From the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" of 16 October 1938

"Journey in the Southeast of the Reich Minister for Economics, Dr. FUNK, concluded.

No. 9 Speech of the Reich Minister for Economics Dr. FUNK about:

"New Policy - New Economics" held before the central committee of the Reich Bank on 30. 3. 39

(special print in possession of the Reich Bank - ERLANGEN)

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10. Speech of defendant FUNK on:

"The states of the Southeast and the European economic society,"

delivered to the "Southeastern - Europe Association in Vienna on 10 March 1944.

(Special print of the Suedost-Echo-Publishing Co. Ltd, Vienna 1944 in the possession of the prosecution).

11. Speech of the defendant FUNK on:

"Economic order against currency mechanism"

delivered at the University of KOENIGSBERG on

7 July 1944

(the manuscript is in form of a special print in the possession of the prosecution)

12. From the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER of 30 July 1940

No.212/Page 8

"Central mobilization for foreign labor"

(as evidence of the legality of the recruitment of foreign labor according to the decree of the Minister of Labor)

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(Page 4 of ori ginal)

In addition, there will be used in the defense of defendant FUNK all the documents which the prosecution produced against FUNK in the trial brief or in oral pleading, namely:

NO.	Text	page of the trial brief	page of the Doc.book of the pros.
13.	3533PS Explanation of FUNK's positions	4,9,22	1
14.	2962PS Minutes of the ministerial conference of 15 March 1933	6	36 - 42
15.	2963PS Minutes of the ministerial conference of 20 March 1933	6	43 - 46
16.	3501PS Affidavit of M. AMANN	9	47
17.	1760PS Affidavit of H. MESSERSCHMITH	29	
18.	1816PS Stenographic uport of the session of 12 November 1938, concerning the "Jewish Problem".	15	51 - 75
19.	3545PS Photostatic copy of page 2 of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 17 November 1938	16	76 - 77
20.	2194PS letter of 6 September 1939/ Copy of the Reich defense laws of 4 September 1938	23	108 - 114
21.	1301PS Report of an interview held in the office of defendant GOERING on 10 October 1938	24/25	117 - 151
22.	3562PS Letter of 6 June 1939 of the Plenipotentiary for Economics	26/28	152 - 155
23.	699PS Letter from FUNK to HITLER	30	156
24.	1039PS Report on the preparatory work on the Eastern European problem.	30/31	157 - 160
25.	1015PS copy of a communication from the Reich Minister of the occupied Eastern territory to the Reich Commissioners concerning the duties of the Rosenberg Einsatzstab to the Reich Ministry of Economics.		

-.-.-.

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(Page 5
of Orig.)

Filed May 4

Doc. B. FUNK No. 1
(Stamp) Defendant's Exhibit No. 1

Copy

Albert Oeser, Schramberg in Wuerttemberg (French Zone) 23. Oct. 1945

Schiltachstrasse 107.

To the Allied Court for the judgment of the main war crimes.

Nuernberg.

Concerning Walter FUNK.

Civic duty and duty towards my fellow-men enjoin me to make the following declaration at no one's instigation, because I recently heard over the radio that offences committed in Germany against humanity would also be punished in Nuernberg and from which I conclude that in return proof of humane behaviour should also be appreciated. To prevent misunderstandings: I am not a member of the NSDAP or any of its organizations nor certainly in any other way a follower of the regime and its principles.

At the time when the state secretariate of the Ministry of Propaganda was still in Mr. FUNK's hands, . . . it was he himself who several times at the instance of myself and my publisher gave me and several Jewish members of the commercial staff of the""Frankfurter Zeitung" which was under my direction, the permission to continue our work temporarily. This permission was given contrary to the principles of the editor's law of 1933 and there is no doubt that Mr. FUNK hereby exposed himself. In this manner he proved his humane understanding; I never heard him make inhuman remarks during our conversations.

These concessions of Mr. FUNK repeatedly gave to endangered people the partial opportunity to hope with us again and to work and to prepare for a change in occupation and emigration without loss of income. (The regulations also of the countries of immigration caused much greater expenditure of time, money and nervous energy than is generally known.)

(Cont'd)

Albert OESER, until the beginning of 1938 managing director of the commercial staff of the "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" which was hated by HITLER and finally suppressed.

born: 16. April 1878 in Heilbronn

Residence: Frankfurt on the Main, Lichtensteinstr. 8, in the inaccessible U. S. area, therefore now still at the

place of transfer: Schramberg in Wuerttemberg, French Zone, Schiltachstrasse 107

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

signed Dr. SAUTER

(Stamp) Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Muenchen Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

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(Page 6 of orig.)

Sender:
Dr. F. SAUTER
at present NUERNBERG
I,M.T.
Palace of Justice

Copy

Nuernberg, 11 December
S/Hau. 1945

To Mr.

ALBERT OESER

SCHRAMBERG/ Wuerttemberg
Schiltachstrasse 107

Dear Mr. Oeser!'

1. I have just received your letter dated 23 October 1945 concerning the FUNK matter. Your letter interests me, I hope that your declarations will help in the formation of a just judgment against Mr. FUNK. I would ask you to send me an affirmation in lieu of oath concerning your knowledge. In this affirmation in lieu of oath you must guarantee the truth of your declarations and your signature must be certified by a notary public or some other official authorized according to WUERTTEMBERG law. You may apply to any of these offices to get the necessary informations.

I beg you to make your declarations as precise as possible so that they will give a clear and exhaustive view of the matter.

It will for example be of interest for you to declre how you and your staff happened to turn to FUNK. Was FUNK a friend of yours? Or an acquaintance? Further it will be useful for the purpose to mention the names of the Jewish members of your editorial staff who were allowed to continue their work. For how long did FUNK continue the permission for going on wth their work (you write "several times") and what did FUNK say at the time when you turned to him? Did he say anything expressing the idea that these men ought not be deprived of their livelihood? Or did he mention that one had to take the Jews into consideration? Did he perhaps also mention tht he personally was in a rather difficult position in regard to such humane viewpoints, because he himself was under a certain pressure?

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If it should be to the advantage of Mr. FUNK I request you if possible to indicate, the further fate of these threatened people? Would if be possible to say for instance that Mr. FUNK had preserved the economic existence of these people?
You understand I believe which items are important to me and I request you to state them in your affirmation in lieu of oath to the extent that they may be to the advantage of Mr. FUNK.
Thanking you respectfully for your kind efforts and best compliments

I am

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I herewith certify that the above is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 11 December 1945

(signed) Dr. SAUTER

Stamp Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 51/II
(Opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

(Page 7 of Original) 1 b

Copy

Albert OESER (14) Schramberg, 28 Dec. 1945
Schiltachstr. 107

H0782 - 0012

Dr. F. SAUTER
International Military Tribunal
(13a) Nuernberg
Palace of Justice

Your letter of the 11th inst. arrived here on 24 Dec. I certainly am willing to affirm my declarations of 23 October in lieu of oath, if it schould be indispensable for your purpose. I can supplement them today by giving you 8 names, partly with addresses as they were in 1938/39, but later on I will perhaps be able to give you more precise data, if the court in early spring will procure for me several days of unhindered access to my belongings in Frankfurt in cellar and attic. At the moment I am not able to travel.
I am wondering, whether it would not be more correct to send the affirmation in lieu of oath to the court instead of to the defense counsel which you appear to be. Will you please answer right away:

Paragraph4, line 5: Known only from Mr. FUNK's and my own former (varied) press activities in Berlin.

line 12: ... deprive of livelihood ... No

line 13: ... take into consideration ... No

lines 14/16: similarly expressed already in the letter of Oct.; there I mentioned that FUNK without doubt exposed himself.

Paragraph 5, line 4: ... preserved the economical existence... would be saying too much. But the repeated (from one to 4 times) grants of extension by FUNK, the then Secretary of State of the Propaganda Ministry, gave these men time to learn another kind of work and/or to emigrate in order to find a new means of livelihood.

Names and careers of the 8 editors are to be found on page 2.

Respectfully yours

signed Albert OESER

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at Law
signed: Dr. SAUTER

(stamp) Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 59/II
opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof

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Sheet II

(All dates with reservations)

Married:

Ferdinand FREITAG	born about 1870, compulsorily pensioned about 1937, emigrated about Summer 1939 to Blackburn, Lanc., England, 126 Preston New Rd.
Arthur LAUINGER	born about 1882, compulsorily pensioned about 1938, emigrated about 1939 to London
Dr. Max NUERNBERG	born about 1890, learned photography, emigrated about 1938 to the U.S.A.
Dr. Franz WOLF	born about 1895, changed to the banking business when he emigrated to U.S.A.; last known employment with Bear Sterns & Co., last known address 217 Haven Ave. New York.
Dr. Fritz ROSENSTIEL	born about 1900, changed to banking business when he emigrated first to London-Hampstead, from there later to U.S.A.; at present in employ of the N.Y. branch of the Arnhold Bros. Bank Berlin-Dresden.
Bruno WOLF	born about 1905 emigrated about 1937 to Zlin in Moravia, to Bata's Shoefactories as political economist, from there in 1938 to France, in 1940 to England or U.S.A.

Unmarried:

Lothar BAUER	born about 1905, changed to financial field, emigrated about 1936/7 to Brazil.
Dr. Otto HIRSCHFELD	born about 1900, changed to banking business, emigrated about 1937, last known occupation at Bernstein Macauley Inc., last known Address: 250 Park Ave. New York.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 46

s/ Attorney-at-law
Dr. Sauter

Rubber Stamp Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

1d

AFFIDAVIT

For submission to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, I hereby affirm in lieu of oath the correctness of the statements made in my letter to the court of 23 October 1945 and in my reply addressed to my Attorney at law Dr.SAUTER, at present in Nuernberg.

I know that false affirmations in lieu of oath are punishable.

Schramberg, 25 February 1946,

s/ Albert OESER

The above affirmation in lieu of oath is hereby authenticated and the signature of Albert OESER, editor in Schramberg as proved by his identity card No. 41 168 as hereby certified.

Stamp (City of Schramberg)

Schramberg, 26 February 1946

Administrative Clerk

(signature - illegible)

(stamp)
City of
SCHRAMBERG

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(Page 10 of Orig.)

FUNK Document Book No. 2
Defendant's Exhibit No. 2

(stamp)

Dr. Karl ROESEN

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 4 February 1946.
Ludwigstr. 39

Declaration.

The attorney at law Dr. F. SAUTER, as defense counsel of Dr.Walter FUNK, former Reich Minister of Economics, defendant at the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, has asked me for a statement concerning Dr.Walter FUNK.

I am informed that false affirmations in lieu of oath are punishable.

I affirm in lieu of oath the following:

Concerning myself:

I am named Dr. Karl ROESEN, born 25 June 1894, attorney at law at Ludwigstr. 39, Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Since 23 July 1945, I am admitted by the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Military Government to carry on my professional duties. I have never been a member of the NSDAP.

I have made Dr. Walter FUNK's aquaintance during the exercise of my activity as attorney for the composer Dr. Richard STRAUSS who at present is in Switzerland for a medical treatment.

a) About the time before 1935, when I started my activity for Dr. Richard STRAUSS, I have been informed by Dr. Richard STRAUSS, and thus I am only an indirect witness as far as that period is concerned. While the property right has been weakened with the beginning of the National-Socialist regime, the copyright of the composers was substantially strengthened. The term of copyright was extended, the organization for the protection of the artist against performances without payment was strongly ameliorated by the "Stagma" and "Amre".

FUNK who at that time was working in the Propaganda Ministry seems to have considerably supported this development which already a long time before 1933 was aimed at by Dr. STRAUSS.

b) FUNK did not disassociate himself from STRAUSS when the latter, after his contested letter addressed to the author Stephan ZWEIG was brought up, resigned as president

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of the board of Music and fell into disgrace. Funk tried repeatedly to remove the tensions that had arisen, he dared also to interfere with problems resulting from the Jewish descent of the Daughter-in-law, Mrs Alice Strauss nee Grab, of Prague. During his conversation with Dr. Strauss, Funk never appeared as a stubborn dogmatist and reckless party bigwig, as was often been the case on the part of other officials even towards Dr. Strauss. In particular, during a conversation which took place in June 1940, I was suprised that Maestro Strauss's criticism of the Jewish problem and of its cuctural and economical consequences was accepted without opposition.

I am not able to make more concrete depositions.

Signed. Dr. Rosen
Attorney at Law

-.-

I confirm hereby the conformity of the above copy with the original in hand.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munchen, Neuhauserstr. 50/II

attorney at Law

Filed May 6, 1946

FUNK Document Book No.3

Defendant's Exhibit No. 4

Affidavit.

After having been admonished to make a truthful statement and after having been informed that her statements will be submitted to the court for the purpose of authenticity, Mrs. Luise FUNK (Bergerhof near Dietramszell), declares that she will be able, at any time, to affirm the following statements upon oath:

a) "In november 1938, coming from HOCHENLYCHEN where I was under medical treatment, I visited my husband Walter FUNK at the Ministry of Economics in Berlin, together with my niece, Mrs.Margot KOESTLER (Bergerhof near Dietramszell). When I entered his room, together with Mrs.KOESTLER, he just received a telephone call and went on the line, without having seen me or my niece beforehand. In that way, I became an ear-witness of the telephone conversation, without my husband having any notion of it.

From what my husband said at the telephone, I gathered that he was just having a conversation with Dr.GOEBBELS, that is concerning the anti-Jewish excesses which had just started at that time. On the phone, my husband said to Dr.GOEBBELS, among other things:

"GOEBBELS, have you gone made? To make such a mess! One must be ashamed to be a German. Our whole prestige abroad is getting lost. I am trying day and night to preserve the national patrimony and you throw it recklessly out of the window. If this beastly mess does not stop immediately, I will throw the whole matter over board."

My husband was extremely excited during the telephone conversation, such as I had never seen him before. Thenhe repeated what he had just told Dr.GOEBBELS once more at the telephone.

b) I know also that, during the years when my husband was Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry, he often received grateful letters from Jews who had left Germany in those years and who thanked my husband for having been so accommodating in the settling of their affairs and

./.

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for having permitted them to take large values with them out of the country.

c) For example, one of those Jews was a banker from Berlin, Dr.BERLINER, who emigrated to the Netherlands in the thirties. For instance, when my husband became Minister of Economics, he sent him a telegram from the Netherlands, saying approximately the following: "I cordially congratulate you on your nomination and above all I congratulate Germany that she appointed a man like you as Minister of Economics." I have personally read this telegram, and also discussed it with my husband at the time.

d) From my husband's accounts I know that he has suffered greatly from the fact that BORMANN always managed to prevent my husband from speaking with HITLER. Whenever my husband applied for a personal conference with HITLER,he had to wait for months before he was finally admitted by BORMANN.

I affirm the accuracy of the foregoing statements in lieu of oath and I am ready to make them under oath before the court at any time.

Munich, 5 November 1945 signed: Luise FUNK

.-..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that Mrs. Luise FUNK has personally signed the above affirmation in lieu of oath in my presence.

Nuernberg, 12 February 1946 s/ Dr. SAUTER

Attorney at Law.

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Doc.B. FUNK No.4
(Stamp) Defendant's Exhibit No.

Excerpt

from the book of Dr. Paul Oestreich: WALTER FUNK

"Walther Funk, ein Leben fuer die Wirtschaft"
"(Walter Funk, a life for Economy"
(Franz Eher Publisher Munuch, 1941)

(Document 3505 PS-U.S. Exh.653)

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Page 78 (About FUNK'S ENTRY INTO THE PARTY)

.. " He (Funk) saw the degenerated Parlamentiarism, the corruption! He saw the failure of the Government system of the Weimar democracy with regard to the most urgent economic, social and moral reforms. He saw the thick headedness, yes even the lack of feeling in government circles toward the humiliations and dishonor which were constantly imposed on the nation by enemies. He had fought against all this misery, had exerted all his energy, had studied day and night, in order to obtain the material which through his pen was spread among the German people for enlightenment and for national rewakening. Like a wandering preacher he had traversed the provinces of the Fatherland and had taught sound economics and German philosophy. And the results?

GERMAN FATE CANNOT BE CHANGED BY THE PEN OR BY THE WORD!

When everything has been said and spoken, that was to be said and spoken, then newspaper editorals are only paper devaluated by printers ink, and speeches are only air in motion. To bring deliverance, to lead the German people upward again can only be accomplished by action, only by deeds! "
(End of quotation)

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

Page 81 (About the "ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP" formulated by Funk)

..."Direct procurement of labor through governmental and private new investments.

Productive creation of credits by the Reich Bank, no inflation, but rather the reconstruction of a sound currency and a sound money and credit economy furthering production.

General lowering of interest taking into consideration the individual circumstances of the economy.

Establishment of an Office for Foreign Trade and Central Exchange for Foreign currency (Devisenzentrale).

Sheet II

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(Page 14 complete)

Sheet #I

Walter FUNK

Rearrangement of economic relations with foreign countries with priority granted to the necessities of life of the inland market (Binnenmarkt) but taking into consideration the export vital for Germany, balancing public finances including public insurance agencies. Removal of untenable methods of balancing the budget (Etat - Balancierung) Governmental protective measures for agriculture. Reestablishment of the house - and property ownership according to the basic principles of productive capacity and public health.
Enlargement of the German basis of raw materials, establishment of new national industries and trades, technical and productive reconversion".

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

A certified true copy

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at Law

s/ Dr. SAUTER

Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, 50/II Neuhauserstr.
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

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Walter FUNK

For press policy see:

Excerpt

from the book of Dr. Paul Oestreich:
"Walther Funk, A Life for Economy"
"(Walther FUNK, Ein Leben fuer die Wirtschaft"
(Franz Eher-Publishers Munich, 1941)

presented as Document 3503-PS - US Exh. 653.

Page 87

.... Many journalists who used to be employed in Berlin or vicinity have remained grateful to him (Funk) for the manner, in which he took care of their requests and complaints especially during the period of transition. (Uebergangszeit).

FUNK originated the phrase which was to be quoted so frequently later on, that the "press could not be permitted to be a barrel - organ" with which he opposed the uniformity of the press and demanded an individualist attitude from it. However, he also protected the press form attempts of the authorities, " to spout their own nonsense," a formulation just as applicable as the other that the "pess should not become the scape - goat (Pruegelknabe) " when two government departments attempted to settle their differences of opinion through a pess campaign."

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I herewith certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Certified true copy

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at Law

s/ Dr. SAUTER

Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, 50/II Neuhauserstrasse
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

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FUNK Document book No. 5
(stamp) Defendant's Exhibit No.
Walter FUNK

Excerpt

from the "Voelkischer Beobachter" Southern German Edition of 14 October 1938,

page 2 / No. 287

The Reich Minister for Economy visits the Bulgarian Prime Minister.

SOFIA, 13 October

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs KJOESSEIWANOFF received Reich Minister for Economy Walter FUNK during the evening hours. The conversation lasted for over an hour. During the whole time of the visit the SOFIA population closely lined the streets leading to the Foreign Office where the conference took place and so expressed its lively interest in the visit of the German statesman.

* * * * * *

A certified true copy.

Nuernberg, 16 March 46

Attorney at Law

t/ Dr. Fritz SAUTER

s/ Dr. SAUTER

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FUNK Doc. Book No. - 6
(stamp) Defendents Exhibit No
Walter FUNK.

(Page 17 of
orig.)

Excerpt from "Voelkischer Beobachter" Southern German Edition of

15. Oct. 38, MUNICH

German - Bulgarian Economic Discussions.

Receptions in SOFIA for Reich Minister for Economy FUNK

SOFIE, 14 October.

On Thursday Reich Minister for Economy - FUNK visited Minister of Commerce NIKIFOROFF. Finance Minister GUNEFF and Minister of Agriculture BANKOFF. The Reich Minister had lengthy conversations with the Bulgarian statesmen about economic questions concerning both countries. Later the Minister of Finance offered a breakfast to a small number of people in honour of the German guest.

During the morning hours the Reich Minister for Economy laid a laurel wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Several Bulgarian and German official personalities took part in this ceremony besides the German Military and Air Force Attachés. Honours were rendered by a company of students of the SOFIA Military Academy. Later on the Minister laid a wreath in the German Heroes' Cemetery.

On Thursday evening Minister of Commerce NIKIFOROFF gave a dinner at the Military Casino in honour of Reich Minister for Economy FUNK.

In his welcoming speech Minister of Commerce NIKIFOROFF referred to the first branch of Bulgaria's economy, i.e. Agriculture, which Bulgaria intended to further develop and rationalize in the future. The Minister declared that the Bulgarian producers were particularly pleased that agricultural products found their best market in Germany, a fact that was due to the excellent political relations. The desire of the Minister was to develop the agricultural

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production of Bulgaria up to limits of German capacity of absorption, thus at same time opening to a still greater extent the Bulgarian market for German industry.

In his answering speech the Reich Minister for Economy referred to the excellent economic relations between the two friendly countries which complemented each other. Bulgarian agricultural production, he said, was being taken up by Germany to a steadily increasing extent, while on the other hand Bulgaria has become a consumer of German industrial goods. The purpose of his visit has been to further improve and extent these so fortunate economic relations.

The German people have followed with sincere admiration the steady ascension of Bulgarian economy under the rule of its King and the successful efforts of its government. Germany's particular admiration went to the Bulgarian farmers who understood in such an efficient way to adopt their work and their cultivation to the particular needs of the country. The conferences that he, the Reich Minister has had with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce, have shown, to his great pleasure - a complete concordance

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(Page 18
of orig.)

6a

Walter FUNK

Continuation of the excerpt from the "Voelk. Beobachter" of 15 Oct. 38 Southern German Edition, MUNICH.

"German-Bulgarian Economic Discussions"

of the views on the problems to the solution of which both countries must work together with the utmost energy. Aim of these plans is an increase of the volume of business between the two countries, the carrying out of constructive economic tasks, increase of production, improvement of traffic and also of the general methods of German-Bulgarian exchange merchandizing.

Both countries intended to extend the mutual treaties for several years in order to stabilize Bulgarian economy and particularly to insure the Bulgarian farmers' stabilization of both production and prices.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

A certified true copy:

NUERNBERG 16 March 46

Attorney at Law

s/ Dr. SAUTER

(stamp) DR. FRITZ SAUTER
MUNICH, NEUHAUSERSTR.50/II
(Opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

FRANK's Document book No.7
Defendant Exhibit No.

Excerpt from the "Voelkischer Beobachter" Southern German Edition,
16 October 1938

Walter FUNK

Germany's Economic Relations to the South-East, Reich Minister FUNK addresses the Bulgarian Press.

Sofia, 15 October

On Friday Reich Minister FUNK made lengthy statements about his South-Eastern journey concluded in Sofia to the representatives of the Bulgarian and Foreign Press. The Minister declared, among others, the following: "My journey did not have purpose of bringing the South-Eastern countries into any state of dependency from Germany. The methods which I proposed to all concerned are such that only the already existing economic conditions may be exploited more fully by just these methods. As the exchange of goods between Germany and the South-East is working now, a one-sided dependency of the South-Eastern countries upon Germany will never occur. A dependency of the economic systems of the Balkan countries upon foreign economic systems would arise only if economic relations would be established for which the natural prerequisites are not given. I cannot be denied that from the North Sea to the Black Sea a natural economic territory exists within which many natural economic systems have their place. The ideas which I have communicated to the individual Governments are based upon the fact that unexploited economic posibilities still exist in all countries. Germany will now help to develop and promote these riches and products of the soil, not as yet made accessible. Thus, the South-East will attain a higher purchasing Power and a higher living standard. It will be able to buy goods from Germany as it could up to now and, conversely, Germany will become as even more important customer of the South-East. Since the possibilities for a production increase are limited in various ways Germany will help the South-East by means of "goods credit". (Warenkrediten). Germany has already granted to Turkey a

H0782 -0026

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(cont. from page 19
of orig.)

credit amounting to 150 million Reichsmarks. This does not mean an indebtedness of the country in the old fashioned sense, since in return Germany will import more goods from Turkey as up to now. In contrast to these goods credits are the foreign currency debts, because they lead to deflation-measures resulting in a deterioration of the economic conditions of a nation. But no country can be interested in such methods. All governments concerned, continued the Minister, showed an exceptional readiness to agree with my propositions.

It must also be taken into consideration that, besides, the Danube constitutes a natural thoroughfare between Germany and South-Eastern Europe. Considering this perequisite, Vienna will become one of the most important goods exchange centers. Likewise, by means of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, a natural thoroughfare from the North Sea to the Black Sea will be established. From the standpoint of communication technique

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of Orig.)

Walter FUNK

Continuation of the Excerpt from the "Voelkischer Beobachter"
of 16 October 1938, Southern German Edition, MUNICH.

Germany's Economic Relations to the South-East.

it will make the countries of the South-East accessible to a larger extent as has hitherto been the case. However, we do not want - by any means - to supersede the commerce of other countries. On the contrary, the new commercial thoroughfare will also increase trade between the South-East and other Western and Northern European nations.

But we will also carry out certain important projects which can become profitable to all South-Eastern Europe. First we think about the water-ways already mentioned and being developed, but then also about the railways, postal and telephone communications. Finally the events in Czechoslovakia resulted in a changed situation.

Czecho slovakia can no longer be regarded as a purely industrial country and must adopt herself to an agrarian policy.

The economic consequences of this modified situation give me reason to take up this matter at the time of my return to the capital. Besides, I believe that through these great political events World-economy will receive a new stimulus, since a sound and good economy can be sustained only through sound politics.

The profound economic disaster due to the 1931 - 1932 crisis can no more be eliminated by means of the old methods. Each nation must recover internally. Only then will a new economic activity crystallize, in which the goods exchange and the complementary economic systems will become eminent to a far greater extent in contrast to political credits and currency operations. In the relations between Germany and the South-East, all prerequisites are given for a satisfactory development, for all parties concerned.

H0782-0028

(cont'd)

Since I am convinced that I have promoted the further developement in this direction, I am satisfied with my journey."

At the end of his statement the Minister thanked for the obligingness shown to him from all sides.

A certified true copy

NUERNBERG, 16 March 46

Attorney at Law

(stamp) Dr.Fritz SAUTER

Munich, Neuhauserstrasse 50/II

s/ Dr.SAUTER.

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(Page 21 of Orig.)

FUNK Document book No. 8
Defendant's Exhibit No.

Walter FUNK

Excerpt from the "Voelkischer Beobachter" of 16 Oct 38
Southern German Edition.

South-Eastern journey of the Reich Minister for Economy concluded.

SOFIA, 15 October

Reich Minister for Economy FUNK who has concluded by his two days visit his South-Eastern journey which brought him to BELGRADE, ANKARA and the Bulgarian Capital, left SOFIA Friday night in direction BELGRADE-BERLIN. For the departure of the Reich Minister who has been accompanied on his journey by his wife and his personal reporter (Referent), "Oberregierungsrat" WALTHER, the following personalities met at the railway station: General PANOFF, representative of the King, Prime Minister KJOSSEIWANOFF and Mrs. KJOSSEIWANOFF, Minister for Commerce NIKIFOROFF, the Finance Minister (GENUFF) GUNEFF and the Minister for Agriculture BANKOFF, the German Envoy Dr. RUEMELIN with the Legation Staff, the Bulgarian Envoy to BERLIN DRAGANOFF, as well as leading personalities of Bulgarian politics and economy.

The Minister of the Reich expressed his thanks especially to the Premier Minister for the hospitable reception and took leave from the Bulgarian Statesman in the most cordial manner.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

Certified true copy:

Nuernberg, 16 March 46

Attorney at L[illegible]

s/ Dr. SAUTER

(stamp)
Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(Opposite Café Fuerstenhof)

H0782 - 0030

May 6

(Page 22 of Orig.)

Walter Funk

Extract from:

"Address delivered on 30 March 1939 by the Reich Minister for Economy and President of the Reichsbank [illegible], before the Central Committe of the Reichsbank".

(Special Print, - In possession of the Reichsbank, Erlangen)

Page 4:

... But then through the German-Rumanian economic agreement, for the first time an economic treaty came into being which covered a really comprehensive field on the basis of the commercial policy inaugurated by Germany, and which can be considered as pioneering and indicating the direction. No "silver balls" are rolling here, no work is being done by odious political loans and oppressive interest and currency obligations, the natural economic forces and working energies are being mobilized for common performance and are being utilized methodicelly This is taking place under control of the state through the organized co-operation of the two really ideally complementary economies. In this manner the rich treasures of the Rumanian soil will be exploited, the productive forces of this country will be increased and the living standard of its people will be raised, while on the other hand Germany's raw material situation will be improved and its export opportunities increased. We are granting long-term credits on partly and completely finished goods which will be balanced by the products of the Labor of the Rumanian people, after

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H0782 – 0032

the investment in wealth will here become productive. Thus, in Rumania our products act as currency, and in our country the Rumanien raw materials play the part of foreign currency. On this basis Rumania is financing its new production with supplementary Leis, and we finance one production with supplementary Reichsmark. Clearing by banking practice is then only a technical problem, however, with the prerequisite that the mutual and complementary relation is accomplished on the basis of state controlled prices, guaranteed output and fixed quantities. The state controlled output is therefore here too the basis of the currency guarantee, which in turn offers the opportunity for common transactions in money, credit and capital. The state guarantees the currency by means of an active governmental market policy.

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(Continuation of the speech of 30 March 1939)

Page 6:

But since the oppression of Versailles, all the world had recognized what misuse of credits has been made in foreign countries. We did not introduce compulsory foreign currency management or regimentation of foreign trade out of caprice or malice or because of any doctrines or economic theories, but because we were compelled to do so by an absurd and unscrupulous international credit policy, the consequences of which were all the more devastating, as they affected a politically important nation and a country reduced to poverty by brutal force....

Page 7:

.....If we receive a proposition for a common settlement of international economical problems, for elimination of restrictions, for liquidation of symptoms of crisis and for the promotion of production and market outlets, for investments and consumption, then we shall collaborate willingly, however only as partners with equality of rights and with respect for our national needs.....

Page 8:

.....We had carried on promising conversations with France and England, in order to promote international commercial relations by mutual work, and again to provide a sound basis for world economy.

Those conversations were interrupted by recent political events. I emphasize that they were interrupted, notwithstanding that after the creation of the new order in the Central European area, the necessity for contiuation of those conversations did not diminish but rather increased. However, when England in those days thought she was obliged provisionally to confiscate the private credits of a country placed under the protectorate of the German Reich, I consider it primarily as a measure

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which occurred under the influence of the general confusion and insecurity and through a mistaking of the actual conditions, and I am convinced that after calming of minds and clarification of the problems even this measure will take care of itself.

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(Continuation of the speech made on 30 March 1939)

I cannot imagine, that it is the intention of the English to allow the impending financial and economical negotiations to be carried on vender the influence of the gloomy atmosphere, which this measure would cause. In this respect, I am thinking among other things, about the coming conferences to obtain respite from creditors, for which, according to our suggestions a new basis had to be found, which from the English side particularly was received with enthusiasm.

In any case we are still of the opinion that the state must respect the private propenty even from the international viewpoint

and we will also in accordance with this opinion solve a problem which is connected with the reorganization of the Reichsbank, which was constituted my duty by the Fuehrer(s order of 19 January. .....

Page 10:

..... Furthermore, the investments of capital in the Reichsbank must be regulated anew. Hereby we will take greatly into consideration the hitherto existing shareholders at home and abroad, who acquired their shares on the basis of the stipulations and views during the "international" era

of the Reichsbank, which today are no longer up to date nor acceptable. It appears intolerable that today a considerable part of the Reichsbank shares are still abroad. This is really a unique instance as regards investment of capital in an issuing bank of a sovereign nation anconcerned. We will repatriate these shares and loyally indemnify the alien owners.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above extract conforms with the original in hand.

Nuernberg, March 19th, 1946

Attorney at Law

s/ Dr. Fritz SAUTER

Muenchen, Neuhauserstr.50/II
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0782-0036

May 6

(stamp) Defendant's Exibit NO. 10

Walter Funk

(Page 25 of orig.)

Extract from

"Walter Funk

The SouthEastern States and the European Economic Community".

Speech held in Vienna before the Southeastern Europe Society on 10 March © 1946, (Published by the ,"Suedost-Echo Verlagsgesellschaft" Ltd., Vienna, 1946).

Page 13

... If the financial balance cannot be settled at the present moment and possibly not even for the duration of the war-on account of the payment liabilities resulting from it for Germany, the SouthEastern countries should bear in mind that the German Reich, whose fate is closely tied with theirs, always guarentees the gradual settlement of this balance after the war, by means of supplying saleble goods of high quality, taking as a basis the purchasing power/that existed at the time this conditions credit originated..

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby cerfiFy that the above is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at Law

(stamp) DR. FRITZ SAUTER

MUNICH, NEUHAUSERSTR.50/II

(Opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

(Stamp) Defendant's Exhibit No.

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(Page 26 of orig)

Extract

from

"Walter FUNK

The Southeastern States and the European Economic Community".

Speech delivered before the South Eastern Europe Society (Suedost-europa-Gesellschaft) in Vienna on 10 March 1944.
(published by the "Suedost-Echo-Verlagsgesellschaft" Ltd., Vienna 1944)

Page 18

..... After the war, in a time of peaceful international cooperation, we shall by no means undertake an isolation and separation of the continental European territory from the remaining parts of the world which are rich in goods. We do not even think of it, quite on the contrary, one of the most important tasks of the post-war time will have to be the establishment of close and fruitful economic relations between all the countries of the world. However, the circulation of world-economy will remain disturbed until Europe, with its indispensabl forces and economic possibilities recovers a decisive place in it. But the world-economic position of Europe before the world will be obviously stronger if, avoiding the former dispersion of its economical powers, it stands before the other large economic areas of the world as a firm and compact block. .....

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946.

Attorney at Law
(s/ Dr. SAUTER
(Stamped) Dr. Fritz SAUTER
MUNICH , Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(opposite) Cafe Fuerstenhof)

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(Page 27
of Orig.)

Defendant's Exhibit No.

Walter FUNK

Extract

from

"Walter FUNK

The South Eastern States and the European Economic Community."

Speech made in Vienna, before the "South Eastern Europe (Suedost-europa) Society", on 10 March 1944.

(published by the "Suedost-Echo Verlagsgesellschaft" Ltd., Vienna 1944)

Page 20

.....The European economy of the future will be based upon the principles of private property, private initiative, competition in efficiency, and a healthy and just balance of interests. State-controlled economy does by no means exclude competition in efficiency; and even though to-day we are forced by inevitable war-necessities to deviate in many ways from certain principles, this does not in the least mean that, under different circumstances, we shall not again enforce those principles and let them operate all the more strongly. We must cease to think about areas on a small scale in Europe. After the war, Europe will have to face large economic conglomerations, and it will only be able to assert itself if it also concentrates its economical powers to the outside, but at the same time upholds the economic dynamics of each separate country, letting each of them work in their own particular ways.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at Law

s/ Dr. SAUTER

(stamped) Dr. Fritz SAUTER
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0782-0038

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May 6

(Page 28 of orig.)

(Stamp) Funk Document book Nr. 11 Defendant's Exhibit Nr.

Walther Funk

Walter FUNK

Economic Regulation against Currency Mechanism.

A speech made by Dr. Walter Funk, Reich Minister for Economics and President of the German Reich Bank, 7 July 1944 (Printed as manuscript. The manuscript is in the hands of the posecution.)

During a demonstration on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the Albertus University in Koenigsberg/Pr.

Dr. honoris cause Walther Funk, Reich Minister for Economics and President of the German Reich Bank spoke before a group of guests including economic experts and men, engaged in economics, from Germany and from allied and friendly countries as well as from neutral nations, about the Anglo-American currency plans and about the principles of a future regulation of the economy and the currency. - - - -

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the original which is before me.

Nuernberg, 16.3.46

Attorney-at-law

/s/ Dr. Sauter

(Stamp) Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuhauserstrasse 50/II

(Opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

Page 29

Extract from

Walter FUNK

Economical Regulation against currency mechanism.

A speech made by Dr. Walter FUNK, Reich Minister for Economy and President of the German Reichbank (Printed as manuscript. The manuscript is in the hands of the prosecution)

Page 11

.....The German standpoint with regard to a future regulation of economy and currency has been repeatedly defined by myself during the last years. In relation to our partners the thought of competition steps completely back of the idea of cooperation, mutual complement and assistance. We do not have England's worries of maintaining her old export industries and therefore we are not jealous if other countries develop their own industries. We have already proved before the war and especially during the war that we are ready to acquaint other countries with our best technical processes and to reveal to them the secrets of our factories in order to keep production as high as possible. It might be said, perhaps, that this occurred only under compulsion of necessity due to the urgency of war requirements. But will anyone be able to assume that what we taught and what the others thus learned from us could ever be lost again? We know also that only by means of unreserved readiness to share one's own knowledge and capability, will confidence be created, which is the first and unconditional prerequisite to true economic integration.

The aim which we have set up, namely that all European countries shall fully develop and exhaust the existing production capacities, at the same time is the only means of preserving the continent from the distress of unemployment.

National-socialist Germany managed the unemployment problem mainly by the fact that she exhausted all possibilities of national production and eliminated to the necessary extent her dependence on world markets. Only thus can the European countries also attain a favorable and

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continuous employment situation within the scope of close economic collaboration. Obviously this does not mean that the European economic space should seclude itself from trade with the rest of the rest of the world. The sounder the economic conditions of our space are and the greater its prosperity, the more strongly will it appear as a buyer on the world markets. The new regulation of European economic space aimed at by Germany is built upon the foundation of economic common sense and is supported by recognition that pacification of our space is possible only when every one is well off.

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of Orig.)

Walter FUNK

Leaf II

Therefore we can do without either direct or indirect coercion as concerns the impending reconstruction and I can only repeat:
The new order Germany is striving for needs no subordination of the individual, but only an intelligent classification, within a common frame-work. ....

p. 13.

..... The point of departure for a future international currency order must consist in the order of national economies.
If the state is strong, and the social life of the people is healthy, and if the work of the people together with full exploitation of natural productive forces and application of the best means of production is brought to the highest possible efficiency, the money in such a reasonably directed and correctly organized economy will have its right value and the currency will keep its worth, that is the money will be worth what the state and its productive power is worth and the currency will be stabile. If, on this basis the European countries, showing a correct comprehension of their common destiny and of the necessity of living together without in the least abandoning their sovereignty, will unite in an economic union built upon the natural economic possibilities of supplementing one another, the European currency relations will be settled by national agreements, and according to circumstances the compulsory economy of goods and money in international commerce will become lessened and freely interchangeable, ...

p.14

..... The financial and economic consequences which were felt more or less strongly during the course of the war in all European countries, have naturally also found their refutation in clearing business and have brought about congestions and irregularities. Now one must not make the mistake, to accuse the multiple clearing system as such for these manifestations.

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Any kind of international currency system is bound to have some deficiencies during wartime. It is certain that the international clearing was the best suited to the given situation in Europe, and there is no doubt, that as soon as normal conditions are restored it will easily be possible to do away with the deficiencies and considerably to improve and perfect the clearing .

The question of where to draw the line between clearing and free currency exchange is a question of the best way to serve the purpose, and will vary from land to land. In this connection the clearing indebtedness of Germany is a special case.

Considering my remarks repeatedly made on the subject I believe I may at present refrain from discussing it in more closely. However, I would like to stress one point again, that the greatly augmented productive power of the Reich allows no doubt, that the payment of debit balances in goods will present no difficulties after the war. Moreover, it is not necessary to envisage the liquidation of our clearing balances solely by rigid bilateral treaties for delivery of goods. There is also another feasible solution in which the balance is brought in the form of a loan, to be floated in as large an area in which it can be managed, and which could be used in part for capital investments, in part for other investment purposes and finally also for the financing of goods. Bilateral long term goods treaties involving large sums would unnecessarily burden and restrict national economics on both sides, whereas effort after the war is to be directed towards putting the states in a position to allow them to recommence a new economic life which should be brought to a highly flourishing condition so as to be able to pay off old obligations from the revenues.

I have roughly drawn up the currency plans of our adversaries and have set forth how Germany envisages the reconstruction of the European area.

A new order based on our principles offers all states the same economic advantages and preserve the sovereignty of each individual state.

I hereby certify that the above extract is a correct copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney-at-law
Dr. Sauter

rubber stamp: Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich Neuhauserstr. 50/II
opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof

H0782 - 0044

Funk Document B-No. 12
Defendant's Exhibit No.

Walter FUNK

Extract from "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" MUNICH edition, 30 July 1940 No 212,

Page 8 , publisher: FRANZ EHER, successor, MUNICH

Central utilization of foreign workers.

The situation created by the war, has to an increasing extent made possible the use of voluntary foreign industrial workers.

Although authoritative sources have repeatedly pointed out that enlistment of foreign labor must remain exclusively at the disposal of the Labor Conscription Administration, even recently, enlistments by plants, organizations etc. particularely in the occupied territories have taken place without the intervention of the Labor Conscription Administration.

The Reich Minister of Labor has therefore now again dealt with the matter in a decree. The Farm Labor offices and the Labor offices are in the future to comply most strickly with the basic principles set up by the Minister. Only the offices of the Labor Conscription Administration can negotiate for foreign workers.

Only with their consent can foreign workers be employed at all.

Enlistment and utilization measures on the part of other offices must not take place under any circumstances since they may, in many ways, contradict not only internal German law but also international responsibilities assumed by the Reich and independent recruitment etc. may have serious consequences not only for the recruiting offices but for the possibly illegally recruited workers as well. Especially necessary for the requirements of a planned direction of labor utilization particularely in the field of war economy, is the guidance of the free foreign industrial workers to the places where the need is most urgent.

The Minister obligates the directors of the Labor Conscription authorities to inform him immediately of further offenses of independent enlistment of foreign industrial workers. The guidance of these workers, moreover, makes it necessary that their distribution in the future be exclusively centralized through the Reich Minister of Labor for equalization in the Reich. Previously assigned special authorizations for specific provincial labor offices are cancelled at once. Only for the so-called minor border traffic, the border labor offices are to remain authorized to recruit directly foreign industrial workers as before, in so far as they are employed as border patrols.

Page II

(Continuation - Centralized Mobilization of foreign labor)

The Minister will rule from case to case in what manner there will be equalization throughout the Reich of the foreign industrial laborers.

Recruitment is to take place only through specialists of the Labor Exchange commissioned by the Minister. The Minister reserves his decision as to the extent to which representatives of plants, economic organizations etc. may participate in recruiting, in exceptional cases.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

A certified true copy

Attorney at Law

/s/ - Dr. SAUTER

(Rubber stamp)

Dr.Fritz SAUTER

Munich, Neuhauserstr.50 /II

(opposite: Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0782 - 0045

H0782 - 0046

19 April 46

We, MARTHA VON GRONEFELD, Civ., X 046272, and WANDA S. TIESZEN, Civ., X 046265, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

MARTHA VON GRONEFELD
Civ., X 046272

WANDA S. TIESZEN
Civ., X 046265